क्रम सं॰	रा॰बि॰बो॰	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
5.	हि॰प्र॰	11.82	14.61	17.67
6.	कर्नाटक	-19.49	-1.89	-164.18
7.	केरल	18.40	24.12	13.25
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	-279.04	-297.01	-382.40
9.	महाराष्ट्र	272.00	288.89	328.75
10.	उड़ीसा	23.49	-196.05	-136.08
11.	पंजाब	-460.73	-499.35	-427.48
12.	राजस्थान	-221.43	-354.82	-411.05
13.	तमिलनाडु	-231.96	-301.56	-2.31
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश	-691.46	-1090.20	-978.25
15.	पश्चिम बंगाल	-96.42	-55.38	-78.66
16.	असम	-134.75	-329.60	-269.85
17.	मेघालय	-12.46	-12.97	-17.58
	जोड़	-2893.90	-3418.74	-4294.37

Purchase of Electricity from Nepal

2046. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to buy electricity from Nepal to meet the power demand; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the agreement, if any signed with the Government of Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) Government of India and Government of Nepal have reached an understanding on an agreement to facilitate the process of electric power trade between the two countries. The proposed Agreement would enable devleopment of the considerable untapped hydro potential in Nepal.

Power crisis in Northern States

2047. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern States in the country have, of late, been facing power crisis and resorting to heavy load-shedding;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of rise in the power demand and the actual supply position in the northern states during 1995-96 (March) 1996 to March, 1977; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to meet the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) The constituent States of Northern Region faced an overall energy shortage of 13.3% and peaking shortage of 16.9% during the period April, 1996 to January, 1997. There being a gap in demand and supply of power, it is necessary to resort to power cuts/ restrictions to contain the demand within availability and to maintain the security of the grid.

(b) During the period April, 1996 to January, 1977, the energy requirement and availability in the States of Northern Region was 99254 MU and 91792 MU respectively as against the energy requirement and availability of 11976 MU and 105034 MU during the period April, 1995 to March, 1996.

(c) The measures taken to improve the availaility of power in the Northern Region include maximising the generation from existing capacity, expediting the commissioning of new power plants, implementation of R&M programmes, reduction in T&D losses, effective load management and energy conservation measures and arranging the transfer of power for neighbouring states/system.

Rise in Price of Electricity in the Eastern Region

2048. SHRI JIBON ROY:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank consultant M/s ECC has recommended not to use operational regulation for default in payment;

(b) the percentage reduction in PLF in Kahalgaon and Farakka due to regulation by NTPC to Eastern Grid from the last week of January, 1997; and

(c) rise in price of electricity in the Eastern Region due to recovery of fixed charges at low generation level during regulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Eastern Region of the country is surplus in power. However, the regulation of power supply by NTPC has during the year resulted in a reduction of PLF by 3.68% for Kahalgaon and 6.17% for Farakka till 28.2.1997.

(c) The retail price of electricity charged to the consumer is determined by the SEB based on a variety of factors, including the pooled cost of power generated and purchased by it. The retail prices are not varied frequently. However, it is correct that if for some period the power purchased from NTPC stations by a SEB is less than 68.5% PLF the fixed charges per kwh during that period increases.

त्रिपुरा में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

2049. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिपुरा में अब तक केवल 60 प्रतिशत गांवों का ही विद्युतीकरण हुआ है और वहां बिजली की भारी कटौती की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसचित जनजाति के लोगों को निःशुल्क विद्युत आपूर्ति करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) उस राज्य में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का काम पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० एस० वेणुगोपालाचारी): (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनवरी, 1997 के अंत तक त्रिपुरा में 856 गांवों में से 780 गांवों (91%) को विद्युतीकृत किया जा चुका है। त्रिपुरा सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि विद्युत की 22.7% व्यस्ततमकालीन कमी है। विद्युत की उपलब्धता के आधार पर दिन-प्रति-दिन आधार पर लोड शेडिंग किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ङ) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने त्रिपुरा में 20 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किए जाने हेतु 6.00 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया है। वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता, राज्य में विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति, पारेषण एवं वितरण प्रणाली का सम्पूर्ण नेटवर्क तथा अन्य आवश्यक निवेशों के अध्याधीन नौवीं और उत्तरवर्ती पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य के शेष गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांवों को विद्युतीकृत कर लिया जाएगा।

Liquid Fuel Based Power Projects

2050. SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for setting up of liquid fuel